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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

STEVEN R. DAVIS,

Plaintiff(s),

v.

UNITEL VOICE, LLC d/b/a TELECOM
MANAGEMENT GROUP, INC., et al.,

Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:18-CV-673 JCM (PAL)

ORDER

Presently before the court is defendant Unitel Voice, LLC d/b/a Telecom Management Group, Inc.’s (“Unitel”) motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 26). Pro se plaintiff Steven R. Davis (“Davis”) filed a response (ECF No. 35), to which Unitel replied (ECF No. 39).

Also before the court is defendant Somos, Inc.’s (“Somos”) motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 63). Davis filed a response (ECF No. 65), to which Somos replied (ECF No. 69).

I. Facts

Davis initiated the instant suit against Unitel and Somos under the Federal Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. § 201 et seq., and Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) regulations, which provide a private right of action against “communication services” that engage in illegal, unjust, and unreasonable business practices. See 47 U.S.C. § 201 et seq.; (ECF No. 24).

Unitel, an Illinois corporation, is a certified carrier entity that searches for and reserves vanity toll free numbers (“VTFNs”) for its customers. (ECF No. 24 at 5–6). In 2014, after several email and telephone conversations, Davis agreed to pay Unitel to reserve new VTFNs for him. (ECF No. 24 at 5–6). By February 2016, Unitel reserved approximately 25,000 new

1 VTFNs for Davis. *Id.* at 7. Thereafter, Davis stopped making payments pursuant to the
2 agreement. (ECF Nos. 24 at 9, 26 at 5). On April 8, 2016, Davis received notification that
3 Unitel had terminated his account due to his failure to make payments. (ECF No. 24 at 10).

4 Upon termination, Unitel released all of Davis’s VTFNs to Somos—an “SMS/800 Toll
5 Free Number Registry” database incorporated in the District of Columbia with its principal place
6 of business in New Jersey—for other parties to acquire. (ECF Nos. 24 at 10, 63 at 3). Somos
7 allegedly allowed another company, Level 3 Communications, LLC (“Level 3 LLC”), to acquire
8 numerous VTFNs once belonging to Davis. *Id.*

9 Davis, a Nevada citizen, filed this action on April 13, 2018, alleging that Unitel and
10 Somos engaged in illegal, unjust, and unreasonable practices in violation of the Federal
11 Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. §§ 201, et seq., and FCC regulations, 47 CFR §§ 52.101, et seq.
12 (ECF No. 1-1). On July 2, 2018, Davis filed his first amended complaint (“FAC”). (ECF No.
13 24). Now, Unitel and Somos move to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. (ECF Nos. 26,
14 63).

15 **II. Legal Standard**

16 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2) allows a defendant to move to dismiss a
17 complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2). To avoid dismissal
18 under Rule 12(b)(2), a plaintiff bears the burden of demonstrating that its allegations establish a
19 prima facie case for personal jurisdiction. See *Boschetto v. Hansing*, 539 F.3d 1011, 1015 (9th
20 Cir. 2008). Allegations in the complaint must be taken as true and factual disputes should be
21 construed in the plaintiff’s favor. *Rio Props., Inc. v. Rio Int’l Interlink*, 284 F.3d 1007, 1019 (9th
22 Cir. 2002).

23 “When no federal statute governs personal jurisdiction, the district court applies the law
24 of the forum state.” *Boschetto*, 539 F.3d at 1015; *see also Panavision Int’l L.P. v. Toeppen*, 141
25 F.3d 1316, 1320 (9th Cir. 1998). Where a state has a “long-arm” statute providing its courts
26 jurisdiction to the fullest extent permitted by the due process clause, as Nevada does, a court
27 need only address federal due process standards. See *Arbella Mut. Ins. Co. v. Eighth Judicial*

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1 Dist. Court, 134 P.3d 710, 712 (Nev. 2006) (citing Nev. Rev. Stat. § 14.065); see also *Boschetto*,
2 539 F.3d at 1015.

3 An assertion of personal jurisdiction must comport with due process. See *Wash. Shoe*
4 *Co. v. A-Z Sporting Goods Inc.*, 704 F.3d 668, 672 (9th Cir. 2012). Two categories of personal
5 jurisdiction exist: (1) general jurisdiction; and (2) specific jurisdiction. See *Helicopteros*
6 *Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. v. Hall*, 466 U.S. 408, 413–15 (1984); see also *LSI Indus., Inc. v.*
7 *Hubbell Lighting, Inc.*, 232 F.3d 1369, 1375 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

8 General jurisdiction arises where a defendant has continuous and systematic ties with the
9 forum, even if those ties are unrelated to the litigation. See *Tuazon v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco*
10 *Co.*, 433 F.3d 1163, 1171 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing *Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S.A.*, 466
11 U.S. at 414–16). “[T]he plaintiff must demonstrate the defendant has sufficient contacts that
12 approximate physical presence.” *In re W. States Wholesale Nat. Gas Litig.*, 605 F. Supp. 2d
13 1118, 1131 (D. Nev. 2009) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). In other words,
14 defendant’s affiliations with the forum state must be so “continuous and systematic” as to render
15 to essentially “at home” in that forum. See *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 571 U.S. 117, 137 (2014).

16 Specific jurisdiction arises where sufficient contacts with the forum state exist such that
17 the assertion of personal jurisdiction “does not offend ‘traditional notions of fair play and
18 substantial justice.’” *Int’l Shoe Co.*, 326 U.S. at 316 (quoting *Milliken v. Meyer*, 311 U.S. 457,
19 463 (1940)). The Ninth Circuit has established a three-prong test for analyzing an assertion of
20 specific personal jurisdiction:

- 21 (1) The non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or
22 consummate some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; or perform
23 some act by which he purposefully avails himself of the privilege of conducting
24 activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and protections of its laws;
- 25 (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or relates to the defendant’s forum-
26 related activities; and
- 27 (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial justice,
28 i.e., it must be reasonable.

Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co., 374 F.3d 797, 802 (9th Cir. 2004). “The plaintiff
bears the burden of satisfying the first two prongs of the test. If the plaintiff fails to satisfy either

1 of these prongs, personal jurisdiction is not established in the forum state.” *Id.* (citations
2 omitted).

3 **III. Discussion**

4 Unitel and Somos argue that the court should dismiss Davis’s claims against them for
5 lack of personal jurisdiction. See (ECF Nos. 26, 43, 63). The court will therefore address
6 whether it has either general or specific jurisdiction over each defendant.

7 a. General jurisdiction

8 To establish general jurisdiction over a corporation, “the place of incorporation and
9 principal place of business are paradigm bases for general jurisdiction.” *Daimler*, 571 U.S. at
10 137 (citation omitted). A corporation may also be subject to general jurisdiction in a forum
11 where it has engaged in “substantial, continuous, and systematic courses of business” that
12 essentially render it “at home” in that forum. *Id.* at 137–38.

13 The Ninth Circuit has held that general jurisdiction does not exist in situations where a
14 corporation is not registered in the forum, has no officers or employees in the forum, has no
15 registered agent in the forum, and has not paid taxes in the forum. *Mavrix Photo, Inc. v. Brand*
16 *Techs., Inc.*, 647 F.3d 1218, 1225 (9th Cir. 2011).

17 i. Unitel

18 The court finds that it does not have general jurisdiction over Unitel because Nevada is
19 neither its place of incorporation nor principal place of business. See *Daimler*, 571 U.S. at 137
20 (citation omitted); (ECF Nos. 24, 26). Unitel also does not have continuous and systematic
21 contact with Nevada because, as Unitel asserts and Davis does not dispute, Unitel is not
22 registered to do business in Nevada and does not lease office space, maintain employees, or have
23 contractors within Nevada. See (ECF Nos. 24, 26, 35, 39). Further, Unitel’s employees do not
24 travel to Nevada to seek or solicit business. (ECF No. 26 at 8). Thus, the court finds that it
25 cannot exercise general jurisdiction over Unitel.

26 ii. Somos

27 Similarly, the court does not have general jurisdiction over Somos because, like Unitel,
28 Nevada is neither Somos’s place of incorporation nor its principal place of business. See

1 Daimler, 571 U.S. at 137 (citation omitted); (ECF Nos. 24, 63, 69). Somos also does not have
2 continuous and systematic contact with Nevada because, as Somos asserts and Davis does not
3 dispute, Somos is not registered to do business in Nevada and does not have offices, agents,
4 employees, or bank accounts in Nevada. Mavrix, 647 F.3d at 1225; see generally (ECF Nos. 24,
5 63, 65, 69).

6 Although Somos held its 2016 training seminar in Henderson, Nevada, this alone is
7 insufficient to establish general jurisdiction because this contact with Nevada is not “so
8 continuous and systematic as to render [Somos] essentially at home in [this] forum[.]” Ranza v.
9 Nike, Inc., 793 F.3d 1059, 1069 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing Daimler, 134 S.Ct. at 761) (internal
10 quotations omitted); see also Goodyear Dunlop Tires Operations, S.A. v. Brown, 564 U.S. 915,
11 927, 131 S.Ct. 2846, 2856 (2011) (citation omitted); see also (ECF No. 65 at 7). Thus, the court
12 finds that it cannot exercise general jurisdiction over Somos.

13 b. Specific jurisdiction

14 The Ninth Circuit has established a three-prong test for analyzing whether a district court
15 may exercise specific personal jurisdiction over a defendant. In order to exercise specific
16 personal jurisdiction:

17 (1) The non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or
18 consummate some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; or perform
19 some act by which he purposefully avails himself of the privilege of conducting
20 activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and protections of its laws;

21 (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or relates to the defendant’s forum-
22 related activities; and

23 (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial justice,
24 i.e., it must be reasonable.

25 Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 802. “The plaintiff bears the burden of satisfying the first two
26 prongs of the test. If the plaintiff fails to satisfy either of these prongs, personal jurisdiction is
27 not established in the forum state.” Id. (citations omitted).

28 Under the first prong of the test, the Ninth Circuit treats “purposeful availment” and
“purposeful direction” as separate methods of analysis. Wash. Shoe Co., 704 F.3d at 672.
Purposeful availment is utilized for suits sounding in contract, whereas purposeful direction is

1 utilized for suits sounding in tort. *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802 (citing *Dole Food Co. v.*
2 *Watts*, 303 F.3d 1104, 1111 (9th Cir. 2002)).

3 To determine whether a claim sounds in tort or in contract, courts consider “whether the
4 actions or omissions complained of constitute a violation imposed by law, or of duties arising by
5 virtue of the alleged express agreement between the parties.” *Axis Spine, LLC v. Xtant Medical*
6 *Holdings, Inc.*, No. 2:17-cv-02147-APG-VCF, 2018 WL 1794721 at *4 (D. Nev. Apr. 16, 2018).
7 Where actions constitute a violation imposed by law, such actions generally sound in tort. See
8 generally *id.* (violations of law impose duty-based recovery and are thus torts). Because Davis
9 alleges violations of the Federal Communications Act, he seeks to recover on a duty imposed by
10 law. Therefore, this action sounds in tort.

11 The court thus employs the Calder-effects test to determine whether Davis has satisfied
12 the first prong of the *Schwarzenegger* test. *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802–03 (holding courts
13 shall use the purposeful direction analysis for tort claims). Under the Calder-effects test, a
14 plaintiff must show that the defendant (1) committed an intentional act; (2) expressly aimed at
15 the forum state; and (3) the defendant knew that the brunt of the harm was likely to be suffered
16 in the forum state. *Wash. Shoe Co.*, 704 F.3d at 673; but see *Freestream Aircraft (Bermuda)*
17 *Limited v. Aero Law Group*, 905 F.3d 597, 604 (9th Cir. 2018) (limiting the Calder-effects test to
18 conduct that takes place outside the forum state).

19 In applying this test, the court looks “to the defendant’s contacts with the forum State
20 itself, not the defendant’s contacts with persons who reside there.” *Picot v. Weston*, 780 F.3d
21 1206, 1214 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing *Walden v. Fiore*, 571 U.S. 277, 285 (2014)) (internal
22 quotations omitted); see also *Morrill v. Scott Fin. Corp.*, 873 F.3d 1136, 1143 (9th Cir. 2017)
23 (citation omitted). Additionally, to establish specific personal jurisdiction, the defendants’
24 contacts with the forum state must be related to the instant suit. See *Walden*, 571 U.S. at 284
25 (“the defendant’s suit-related conduct must create a substantial connection with the forum”).

26 i. Unitel

27 Unitel contends that it does not have sufficient minimum contacts with Nevada to subject
28 it to personal jurisdiction in this forum. (ECF No. 26). Specifically, Unitel argues that (1) it did

1 not purposefully direct its activities at Nevada; and (2) Davis's claims do not arise out of Unitel's
2 forum-related activities. (ECF No. 26).

3 1. Purposeful direction

4 Purposeful direction is not established where a defendant's only connection to the forum
5 is the fact that the plaintiff resides there. See *Morrill*, 873 F.3d at 1144. Indeed, "[t]he plaintiff
6 cannot be the only link between the defendant and the forum." *Picot*, 780 F.3d at 1214 (internal
7 quotations and citation omitted). Such is the case here.

8 Indeed, Unitel's alleged tortious conduct consists of terminating Davis's account and
9 releasing the VTFNs that it reserved on Davis's behalf. (ECF No. 24). While these were
10 intentional acts, the court does not find that Unitel expressly aimed this conduct at Nevada. As
11 Unitel asserts, if it took any such actions it would have done so from its place of incorporation,
12 Illinois. (ECF No. 26 at 10). Indeed, Davis does not allege any facts demonstrating that Unitel
13 intended to aim its conduct at this forum. See *id.* Accordingly, none of Unitel's alleged conduct
14 "had anything to do with [Nevada] itself," and "is not tethered to [Nevada] in any meaningful
15 way." *Picot*, 780 F.3d at 1215 (internal quotations and citation omitted).

16 Moreover, even if Davis ultimately felt the effects of Unitel's actions in Nevada, this
17 alone is insufficient to show that Unitel aimed its actions at Nevada because the effects are "not
18 connected to the forum [s]tate in a way that makes those effects a proper basis for jurisdiction."
19 *Id.* Although Davis resides in Nevada, his injury "is entirely personal to him and would follow
20 him wherever he might choose to live or travel." *Picot*, 780 F.3d at 1215. Therefore, the court
21 finds that Unitel did not purposefully direct its activities at Nevada.

22 2. Forum-related activities

23 The second prong of the test for specific jurisdiction requires that the plaintiff's claims
24 arise out of the defendant's forum-related activities. *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802. This
25 inquiry turns on whether the plaintiff would not have been injured "but for" the defendant's
26 forum-related activities. See *Panavision*, 141 F.3d at 1332; *Ballard v. Savage*, 65 F.3d 1495,
27 1500 (9th Cir. 1995). Activities that are "too attenuated" do not satisfy the but-for test. *Doe v.*
28 *American Nat'l Red Cross*, 112 F.3d 1048, 1051 (9th Cir. 1997).

1 As previously discussed, Unitel has not engaged in any forum-related activity. Unitel
2 allegedly terminated Davis's account and released the VTFNs that it had previously reserved on
3 Davis's behalf. (ECF No. 24). Unitel's conduct is not "related" to this forum in any way besides
4 the fact that it allegedly harmed Davis, a Nevada citizen. Accordingly, the court finds that Davis
5 fails to satisfy this prong of the test.

6 3. Reasonableness

7 Because the court finds that Davis's claims do not arise out of or relate to Unitel's forum-
8 related activities, it need not address the third prong of the specific jurisdiction analysis.
9 *Freedom Innovations, LLC v. Chas. A. Blatchford & Sons, Ltd.*, No. 2:14-cv-01028-RCJ-CWH,
10 2014 WL 5286522 at *6 (D. Nev. Oct. 15, 2014) (holding that the court need not address
11 reasonableness because the plaintiff failed to establish the first two prongs for specific
12 jurisdiction); *Rockwell Automation, Inc. v. Beckhoff Automation, LLC*, 23 F.Supp.3d 1236, 1245
13 (D. Nev. May 30, 2014) ("Because the 'arises-out-of' test cannot yet be satisfied, the [c]ourt
14 need not address reasonableness").

15 Davis has failed to demonstrate that the court may exercise specific personal jurisdiction
16 over Unitel. Therefore, the court grants Unitel's motion to dismiss.

17 ii. Somos

18 Somos maintains that the court lacks specific jurisdiction over it because (1) Somos did
19 not purposefully direct its activities at Nevada; and (2) Davis's claims do not arise out of
20 Somos's forum-related activities. (ECF No. 63).

21 1. Purposeful direction

22 Davis alleges that Somos intentionally or negligently failed to identify and flag Davis's
23 VTFNs as disconnected, which resulted in his loss of the VTFNs. (ECF No. 24 at 14). Although
24 Somos's act may have been intentional, Davis fails to allege that Somos expressly aimed this
25 conduct at Nevada. See (ECF Nos. 24, 65). This alleged conduct "had [nothing] to do with
26 [Nevada] itself," and "is not tethered to [Nevada] in any meaningful way." *Picot*, 780 F.3d at
27 1215 (internal quotations and citation omitted).

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IV. Conclusion

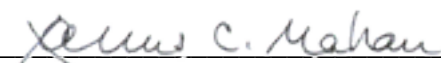
Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Unitel’s motion to dismiss (ECF No. 26) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHERED ORDERED that Somos’s motion to dismiss (ECF No. 63) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHERED ORDERED that Davis’s claims against Unitel and Somos be, and the same hereby are, DISMISSED, with prejudice.

DATED August 2, 2019.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE